

ght chains with the spines. Valve mantles high, with rows of fine frustule pores arranged in longitudinal and two oblique rows. Girdle zone elongated (ca. 60 μ high), with several intercalary bands.

Mills listed the present species as a synonym of *Biddulphia Weissflogii* (Mills, Index Diat.: 306), but according to my view, this is not correct. *Bidd. Weissflogii* (A. Schmidt, Atlas Diat. pl. 141, figs. 12-23; Castracane, Rep. Challenger, Bot. 2: 104, pl. 26, fig. 2; Wolle, Diat. North Amer. pl. 78, figs. 3-5), on the valve surface, has 2 robust, conical spines curved outwards, while the present species has 4 slender straight spines!

E. M. S. (Text fig. 1, B, B'; Pl. II, figs. 3', 3'') The mantle (fig. 3') and the intercalary band (fig. 3'') were observed by the direct preparations. Frustule pores in the mantle are arranged in longitudinal and two oblique rows. The pores are locular. Loculi elongated hexagonal or nearly rectangular, about 2 in 1 μ in the longitudinal rows (Text fig. 1, B). The sieve membrane of the loculus, thin somewhat penetrable to the electron beam, with about 7-14 sieve pores. Sieve pores roundish, about 70-100 m μ in diameter, arranged longitudinally or irregularly. The cover membrane of the loculus narrow, with a large rectangular or elliptic cover pore in the centre. The frustule pores in the intercalary band are locular, about 2 in 1 μ , arranged in longitudinal and two oblique rows. The loculus hexagonal? The sieve membrane has 6-8 roundish sieve pores, about 70-100 m μ in diameter. The cover pore roundish, smaller than that of the mantle, about 150-250 m μ in diameter (Text fig. 1, B'). The loculus of the intercalary band resembles in its structure to that of *Rhizosolenia alata* (Okuno, Journ. Jap. Bot. 27: 353, pl. II, fig. 5').

Sample: no. 16 (+); no. 20 (++) ; no. 22 (+); no. 31 (+); no. 60 (+); no. 65 (+).

○オオウラジロノキ相州神武寺に産す (久内清孝) Kiyotaka HISAUCHI : A new locality of *Malus Tschonoskii*.

オオウラジロノキ (*Malus Tschonoskii* Schneid.) の自生は、関東では、標高 1000 m 位のところと思つていたところ本年 4 月 26 日、逗子中学校長大谷茂氏の案内で、相州逗子町、神武寺の裏山で、鷹取山の東南に当る雜木林中において、この木に出会つた。そのとき、糸山泰一氏も同行していたので、同氏の同意を得て、この木が、ここに自生しているものと認めた。われわれの検したものは 3 株であつた。